MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1876.

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York cotton, 10 15 16c. Memphis cotton, 104a. New York gold, 1097. Memphis

#### WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DECT. OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, rising followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to northerly and easterly, and cooler, cloudy or rainy weather.

#### OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U.S. APRY.)

Place of Bar, ther Wind Weather. Garvaston... 29,92 76
Indianola... 29,90 74
Louisville... 29,96 74
Louisville... 29,96 76
Mamphis... 29,97 52
Nastrvice... 29,95 62
New Orleans... 90 66
Sireveport... 29,96 77
Vicksburg... 29,96 77 W. N.E. N.E. 5. E. Cloudy. S. Claudy. S. Clear. W. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE SUNDAY APPEAL is the best ad vertising medium in the State.

way. The Democrats have made a Juige Cispp and Thomas Eldridge to sweeping victory. Twenvethousand people greeted Gov-

eroor Hendricks at Sullivan, Indiana, yesterday evening. THE yellow-fever interments in Savannah vesterday footed up seventeen,

THE ship-I borers of Quebec yesterday held a meeting and voted three hundred dollars for the relief of yellow-

fever sufferers in Savannah.

Since the editorial was written which appears on our second page, we have received confirmation of Barbour Lawis's declination of the nomination for congress. Nex'!

THE farmers of Crittenden county will find in to-day's APPEAL a card from the cotton-seed oil companies of Memphis answer to their complaint, and one that we hope will serve the purpose of compromise which we suggested yesterlay.

OUR Republ can friends will do well judges of election for the seventh of blues, and labored by appeals to bring old Whiggery to life, but its ghost would November the county court, almost altogether composed of Democrats, dealt fairly with them, and selected one of district in the county.

HERE is another one of the poble band: Chisholm, the candidate for congress in the third district of Mississippi, fair trial for unmasonic conduct, tried nd unanimously expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masoury by Center lodge No. 150, hald on the fourth of July, 1868, in Kemper county, Mis-

THE speeches of Hop. J. W. Clapp and Hon. Casey Young, delivered yesterday at Bolivar, were worthy of the party and the cause they represent. Temperate, considerate, and logical, they are strong and unanswerable arraignments of the Radical party. If the party which has forced the retiracy of Barbour Lewis cannot send out a stronger speaker than E'dridge, their ment of Radical role, in all the branches cause is hopeless even with the hither o of government, was one of the

ETHERIDGE, on Monday last, telegraphed Brownlow that he would speak at Knoxvilleon Saturday, and at Maryville the following a o. day. We hope the Tribune will refresh Brownlow's Blaine and Kilpstrick control its afmemory of E heridge's quality as a fairs. His fac s and figures were stunspeaker by the reproduction of some of the speeches he made when, as the Decanvassed the State in opposition to the the Democratic house demanded an innow editor of the Chronicle. Those speeches would be such nice reading for both Brownlow and Etheridge at this

THE Turkish Sarvian muddle is no nearer solution than a week ago, when the armistice ended. The population of Tarkey is becoming restive under what is considered the submission of their government, and Servia is being reinforced, not only by Russians, but by Prussians and Bavarians. Austria has not definitely refused the Russian proposal, but has asked time for a reply. Meanwhile Austria has communicated the proposal to the other powers. England has suggested to Turkey to grant another armistice for three weeks, and Turkey is disposed to assent, notwithstanding the threats of the Constantinople mcb to massacre the christians. The guaranteeing powers are also ; reparing a collestive remonstrance, calling upon the hoped this measure will be effectual, 18 though the Porte rejected the propositions because of the excitement of the population, it would not be displeased if the powers applied fu ther pressure, so as to provide an excuse for ultimately

THE grand military parade of Democrats who served in the Union armies during the war, which is to take place at Indianapolis to-day, will be attended by representatives from all the northern States. General Geo. B. M'Clellan has telegraphed General Love that he will take part in the parade. One thousand veterans from Illino's will arrive early General John M. Palmer, Distinguished military gentlemen from Baltimore have notified General Lave that they will be present with from six to seven hundred old soldiers. General George W. Mergan and General Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, will be on hand Judge Headley and General Koerner

Will be among the distinguished Liberals

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#### BOLIVAR.

Opening of the Electoral and Congressional Canvass-Speeches by Hon. J. W. Clapp and Hon. T. D. Hdridge.

Triumphant Vinlication of the Demoeratic Party, and Successful Assailment of the Radicals by Judge Clapp.

Able and Eloquent Speech by Hon. Casey Young -A Thorough, Masterful and Scathing Review of Radical Legislation and Robbery.

Special to the Appeal 4 THE news from Georgia is all one Lag's train brought Colonel Young, our burg to start the campaign in Hardeman. Last night Young and Clapp were serenaded by the cit zens, and from the gailery of the hotel responded in appropriate speeches. Yesterday was very inclement, yet our solid men-turned out to see the tilt between Clapp and Eldridge, and to hear Colonel

JUDGE CLAPP

a considerable falling off from Tuesday's | led off in a sharp, searching exposure of Radical misrule in all the departments o'government. He showed that if the Federal debt ware to be apportioned to the several States, Tennessee would have to pay seventy milliors; that the only over-productions which have cursed the country is the over production of Republican villsiny; that Radicalism has creed the country into the crushing embrace, of a powerful creditor-class; that the financial legislation of Grant is a series of cruel exactions at the sacoffice of the productive industries; that the bondhoiders have been enriched, and the laborer impoverished; and that corruption and fraud had wasted the substance of the people, and soiled the skirts of the hignest officials in the land. We can but outline his masterly ad dress. He contended in conclusion that is, to our mind, a fair and candid that Hayes is but Grant in disguise, while Tuden to the reformer demanded by national exigency of deep paril. Now

MR. ELDRIDGE was introduced, but he dodged the issues presented by Mr. Clapp, as an old fox avoids his pursuers. He launched off to notice that in the appointment of into threadbare, anti-war political platinot even do his b dding. He touched as lightly upon Federal questions as he could, bu claimed that the Republican their representatives in every ward and selministration had been highly honored and honest, and that Hayes, if elected, would prove to be a second Monroe or Washington; that the Breckinnigs Democrats provoked the late war, and that the Republicans saved the Union and gave freedom to the slave; that the eight hundred millions alleged have been squandered

party had been used in legitimate expenditures of the government. Be it said to his credit, he raised no bloody-shirt, but speke his piece in a temperate, gentlemanly manuer. He is a man of some power, but the Republican load he had to carry made him drag heavily. His antagonist was to him a real clap of thunder. After the two electors closed our popular

CASEY YOUNG came to the front, and in one hour's time shivered Eldridge's battle-lance into a thousand pieces. He proved, out of the mouth of Republican witnesses themselves, that the Republican party have ifflicted this country with evils unparalteled in the history of any people upon the face of the earth. His argumost convincing arguments heard from the lips of any speaker. Having been a daily eye witness to the peculations and iniquities of the Grant p-riv, he uncovered a teething mass, and showed what a foul and flithy thing Radicalism is, has been, and ever will be, especially so long as Morton, sing. Saven hundred and sixty-four officials had been found stealing under the immediate eye of Grant, and not one of the thieves was prosecuted until vestigation. He said a solid south meant not sectionalism, but an honest administration of national affairs, and that if, as Eidridge claimed, the Repub licans had been a blessing to the country, they had certainly most adroitly pacealed them from the public gaze. Eucugh to say that Clapp bruised Eldridge right much, but Carey Young made j liy out of him. Even those incrined to the Republicans say that they had no idea that there was so much in Young. This has been a good day for Titlen and a bad one for Hayes Three cheers for Casey Young! E'dridge will never forget him and this day. The folowing is a full synopsis of what Mr.

Young said. Speech of Hon, Casey Young.

FELLOW CITIZENS- A little more than two years ago a convention of the Democratic Conservative party of sheloy, Fayette and Hardeman counties assembled in this hail, and with a kindness that appealed most scrongly to my gratitude, bestowed upon me the nigh honor of a nomination as the candidate of that party to represent this district in the lower house of the American congress. Soon after this events of fattering to my pride, the people ratified at the ballo box the action of the convention by a majority which I had the convention by a majority which I had o reason to anticipate, and which was to me no reason to anticipate, and which was to me a most pleasant and agreeable su prise, iraieful for sestriking and expressive an evdeace of popular favor. I accepted the high rest thus confided to my charge with a milippreciation of its importance; a just conspicute of the grave duties it imposed upon me, a fixed purpose to rused it with vigilance and integrity, and with an earnest, sincere leafer to administer it alone for the public good. With this resouve and with this aim, took my departure nearly one year ago for e capt al of the nation to assume the posi-in to weigh I had been call d by the voice tion to which I had been call d by the voice of the people, and during the nine months that I remained at my post, I endeavored to keep constantly in view the importance of my duties, the just expectation of my friend-and the interest of my constituents of every class and party. If I have not succeeded in accomplishing all that my own ambition covered or the public expected. I do not items to be found to expected. blid expected, I am at least lay before my m by a convention of delegates of high aracter and respectability, without a single voice being raised spainst me places me under a debt of gratitude to the people of this dis-trict which is nearly trust ishall in the fu-ture be able, in some measure, to discharge.

with five hundred of their old command. Terra Haute, Fort Wayne, the selected in the give you may views upon, at least, some of the more cromment and im-La'ayette, and other cities in Indiana, will send large delegations. Detroit, will send large delegations. Detroit, Michigan, sends five hundred men. Iowa sends a full regiment. One thousand veterans from Marion c unty, Iowa, alone have already enrolled their names, and will take part in the procession. Governor A. G. Certin, Senstor Lyman Trumbull, Senstor Doolitie, Judge Headley and Gevernor Koerner will be among the destinguished Liberals present, and nearly all the leading Democractic statesmen of the north and west will be present. The most extraort. The most extraort will be present. The most extraort will be present. The most extraort. The most extraort will be present. The most extraort which springs from more remination and more disastrons of bacterian determination are carried and more disastrons of bacterian determination are more determination of such a more present and careta. In wast the effect, and more disastrons of bacterian determination of the same of the earth was the and demonative was the earth of the same of the same of the earth and the extraort was the more ar

for President and Vice-President of the United States, and to this all other leaves and questions should be subordinated. In order to enable him to judge correctly of the claims of the two parties to public confidence and respect, and to act advisedly in the matter, an honest man, desirous only of promoting the public welfare, without regard to political attachments or parties him, we nid naturally desire to be informed which of the two parties is most in accord with the universal aspiration of the honest masses of the people of every section and party for a better and parter administration of the government. It is therefore my duty it this grave political emergency, n. toniy as a representative of the people in the Federal legislature, not as a partisan, but as an American citizen disply concerned for the honor of any country and the well-being of its people, to contribute come if ite to that sind of pointical information now being accumulated from

MEMPHIS

cal information now being accumulated from honest seeker after truth may draw in reach himest seeger after truth may draw in reach ing his conclusions. In doing this I shall not assail with indiscriminate denunciation every member, nor even every official of the political party to which I am opposed; more just than many of its leaders have proved themselves to be, I am willing to believe that a majority of their followers are honest; more tolerant than they are, I regard it as no six for others to differ with me in political opin to s. I think there are but few Republicans who are a quainted with my former political conduct and differences, who will not conconduct and utterances, who will not con-cede that my criticisms of their party wil, be as just and impartisl, and my judgment of its actions as tolerant and charitable, as they could expect at the hands of a philical for-man While I shall utter no word of offense man While I shall littler no word of offense to any houtst Republican, I shall feel it hy solemn duty to pursue with unsparing vengeance the official thieves and public plunderers who have crept by stealth, perchance, into their midst, and have found a sanctuary and protection in the bosom of their party. Nor shall I say a single word not warranted by fac s clearly proven, nor make a single statement the truth of which cannot be established by the testimory of Republican witnesses, or by evidence of a more concussive and lodisvevidence of a more conclusive and lodis-stable character, I shall prefer no charge gainst the republican party that has no ean preferred by its own members. I shat lay no sig at its door of which its own members have not said it is guily I have a higher object in view than mere party supremacy, and that object I do not propose or expect to attain by pronouncing unmerited sulogies upon my own party, nor an unjust confermation against the object of the state of the said of the sa

apon my own party, nor an unjust condemna-tion against the other one. A p litical party that is not based upon some great and sub-stantial principle, that is not hill together by some common aspirat one to honest pat for ism, and which is not guided and directed by some fixed and definite object, can effect no public good, can only be productive of evil, and must eventually die by the poince of its own corruptfor. Such an organization is the Republican party of this country. Born amid the darkness and glo m that fol-lowed the ciones of a great war, and owing its lowed the crosses and goom that for-lowed the crosses of a great war, and owing its parentage to the hatred and evil passions en-gendered by the flerce struggle in which three million of those who should have been broth-ers grappled in deadly combat, its mission has been an evil one. In its middle ministraons been an evil one. In its public ministrations it has dwarfed every interest of the people, save that of the favored few who have ple, save that of the favored few who have been the recipients of its profligats bounty. It has blighted every promise of returning prosperity to a scople whom it has easiaved to the incromable tyrimny of poverty, want, and unrefunited tell, by a system of legislation and the enactment of a series of laws marked by evidences of corruption and a want of statesmanship that have no parallel in the history of evil deeds. Its influence and example has debauched the public mind of the country, made official peculation respectable in party estimation, and made public silferin party estimation, and made public silfer-ing a party virtue to be rewarded by political in every department of the government as legislative and executive deputment of the government, laws of the most unwise and huriful kind were chacted by the employment of the most shameless and disgraceful agencies. Laws which by their effect built up and enriched powerful corporations at the expense of the people, and which overshadow every private and public interest. The first one of these svil and pernicious measures which, early in the reign of the Republican party engaged the attention of a Republican congress, was what is now known as the gold act of 1869, by which it has been computed that the speculegislative and executive department of the

what is now known as the gold act of 1869, by which it has been computed that the specusitions in the credit of government realized a profit of many militions of dollars. In this act the government became bound to pay in coin all of its public of gations then existing, except such obligations as were expressly declared by the laws that created them to be payable in any other currency than gold and silver, at first giance the real object of this law and the influences which led to its passage may not be apparent, but a clove examination and review of former legislation will reveal them. review of former legislation will reveal them at different times thereafter, the government, in order to furnish means for its prosecution, issued its interest-bearing bonds to the amount of many millions of dollars and put them upon the market for sale. Most of them were pur chased by capitalists in New York and other eastern crites at a rate much below their face value, as compared with the standard value of gold and silver coin. The investment proved to be one of great value to the pur chasers even before any special legislation and proved to be one of great value to the pur-chasers, even before any special legislation and to make it more remunerative. For as the success of the government in the suppression of the rebellion became more assured in the progress of the struggle, these bonds began to enhance greatly in value; and, finally, upon the complete triumph of the Federal armies and the overthrow of the Confederacy, they had increased in their standard of value had increased in their standard of value greatly in excess of what it was at the time of greatly in excess of what it was at the time of their issuance and sale. It was not deciated in the act of congress which authorized the creation of these obligations, nor was it contemplated by either the lawmakers or the purchasers, that they were to be paid in any other currency than the "legal tender notes" or the government. If there could have been any doubt of this proposition, it was removed by the law which provided for the issuance of these notes in which it is expressly declared

by the law which provided for the i-suance of these notes, in which it is expressly declared that they should be receivable in payment of all debts, public and private, except for import duties and the interest upon the public debt, and the indorsement of this provision of the law engraved upon the back of every legal tender note in existence is a stancing refutation of any different theory. This conclusion and understanding was accepted and acted upon by everybody up to the meeting of the sepublican congress of 1869. In the meantime, nowever, gold and sliver, which had gone up as high as 20 and 220 cents to the dollar as compared with paper currency, upon the restoration of peace and a renewal to some extent of the industries of the constry had failen to 110 and 20 and 120 and 140 per cent., then it was that the holders of bonds and speculators in gold combined their influence to secure the enactment of some law for their sufficient and some law for their sufficient and some law for their sufficient profit and ad-

vantage by which they might still further ench themselves at the expense of the govern-ent and its people. The result of this con-aracy was the introduction and pass-ge by offives, and others, perhaps, by considerations of a different character; at least, they afterwar gave in their support. Such Republican leaters as Senator Sherman, Boutwell, Thad leas Stevens, Benjamin F. Buller, and others, denounced the measure as a traudupon the people and the government, and only designed to benefit the class of her sons I have named, not hest taking to charge that it was being arged by corrupt influences. Upon the testimony of witnesses like these, I suppose I will give offense to no Republica; when ose I will give offense to no Republica a when say that tols act is a disgrace to honest leg isny that this act is a disgrace to honest leg-islation and a stain upon our statute booss. By the passage of this law the burden of pay-ing a dept of more than fourteen millions of dollars was imposed upon the people of this country when it might have been discharged in the currency which they are by law com-pelled to accept in payment of the debts due them, and that, to s, without any breach of while faith or violation of mathinsi obligathat class in whose interest they legislated could only be enriched by the operation. And they were enriched, for both bonds and gold again appreciated, and the latter then found ready sale to European capitalists, by whom a large portion of them are nell to-day, and to whom we are annually paying tribute of millions of dollars to g. 11 to liquidate the accruing interest. This is not all, for we have now imposed upon us by law the obligation of paying the principal also in gold when the determinations, and no future legislation can relieve

and staggering system of finance. It requires no very deep insight to discover the motives which must and could alone have prompted legislation so unexpected, so unnecessary and so hurtful to the public interest; nor does it require any very profound knowledge of the laws of finance and the monetary condition of the country to appreciate and understand the effect of a measure taking the legal money stamp from hundreds of minims of coin. It is only necessary to glance at the then financial situation to enable a cusual

to the hands of apright and patriotic public trivants, who are untouched with the taint of personal dishonor for the lepro-y of official corruption, and who also desire to see the renewal of that public virtue and high-sense of national honor in the hearts of the people, without which no nation of freemen can exist. The highest aim and end of all governments should be let promote the happiness and well-being of Ils subjects, and it is the most sacred duty of our own to win the affection and loyalty of every cillsen by a wise and judicious policy and honest administration. Whinh case of this these results is the grave question which the arcent less the grave question which the arcent last the grave question which the arcent last the grave question which the foreverned at the ballot-box in the approaching election for Prest ent and Vice-President of the Unit distance, and to this all other manus and questions about a supplier of the country in the grap of a the ballot-box in the approaching election and to this all other manus and questions and to this all other manus and questions are called upon to determine at the ballot-box in the approaching election and to this all other manus and questions and to this all other manus and questions and to this all other manus and questions are called upon to determine the manus and to the grave question which the states, and to this all other manus and the people are called upon to determine the production and coinage of that metal had greatly increased, and in consequence of this the burden of declarating our public debt in coin would in a few years have been greatly diminished, but this result, important the production and coinage of that metal had greatly increased, and in consequence of this the burden of declarating our public debt in coin would in a few years have been greatly diminished, but this result, important the production and coinage of that metal had greatly increased, and in consequence of this the burden of declarating our public devin one of the water minu

This neasure, like the former one to which it was but a supplement, when presented to congress was at once as-alled by many Republicans and nearly every Democratic member from the northern, western and southern States, who dehoushed it as the offspring of coauption and the creature of Jobbers and lobbysts; but still it became a law. So determined were the honest Republican and Pemocrals to deteat, and so anxious were its advocated to past it, that the laster, in the arrogance of their power, pessed it to a vote withen the observance of the parliamentary rules regulating the passage of bills of the most it filing character. The vampires who are preying upon the public treasury with removaless greed had made careful preparations, with a knowledge of what was to come, to reap sil the benefits which could result from their preconcerted scheme, for the passage of this bill, after having assured themselves that congress would do their bidding, they went into the market and made contracts to deliver arge smounts of silver at a future day, and the unwary dealer, not having the knowledge of coming events po sessed by them, resulty fell into the same, and was rounded. edge of coming events po sessed by them, readily fell into the snare, and was rained. For, as was forsee; by the conspirators who planned and executed this notari as underp anned and executed this netarl us under-naking, immediately upon the passage of the olli sliver went down ten or fifteen per cent, below par. With these facts in view, it can be easily seen how sargely the ring of favored capitalists must have added to the contents of their coffers, and how many unsuspecting people were reduced to pove ty and distress by this heartless combination between unrupnious speculators and corrupt law-makfeets we e have widespread and disastrous private individuals. It has driven out of e country a large amount of sliver coin and illion, and rendered that which remains in builton, and rendered that which remains in the hands of the people practically worthless for the payment of their debts unless their creditors choose to receive it. Every ship that has left your shores for the past three years has been freighted with large sums of a cut ency which was so much needed at home to carry on in-instrial pursuits, to give strength and confdestrial pursuits, to give strength and confidence to the manufacturing interests of the country, and to discharge our public and private d-bts. If any further evidence were vate d-bit. If any further evidence were wanted of the evil and injury which this measure has inflicted upon the count y than is found in the facts which I have already stated, it is furnished by the following statistical information: On the first day of July, 1879, there was remaining in the treasury of the United States \$112,776,048 88, in coin, more than one-half of which perhaps was sliver. One the first day of July, 1872, there was, in round numbers, about \$129,000,000. On the first day of July, 1874, the amount had fallen to round numbers, about \$120,000,000. On the first day of July, 1874, the amount had fallen to \$74.25.301.12. And now there is remaining in the treasury only the sum of \$73,6.5.581.87, showing a decrease, commencing lummediately after the passage of this act, from 1872 to 1876, of more than \$47,000,000, which has been withdrawn from circulation among the people of this constry and given into the treasury of other nations. In addition to this, large quantities of silver in bullion, which never was collect in our mints, was shipped abroad. quantities of silver in bullion, which never was coined in our mints, was shipped abroad, amounting perhaps to something like \$50,00.,00, annually since the act demonstizing silver was passed by congress. Thus it whi be seen that, by a moderate estimation, we have perhaps in three years lost from the circulating weath of the nation something like \$500,000,000, not was proposed to the proposed of the proposed of

silver wes passed by congress. Thus it will be seen that, by a moderate estimation, we have perhaps in three years lost from the circulating weath of the nation something like \$200,000,00 not taking into account the depreciation in value of that which remains at nome, and all this by an act of Republican legislation. That the measure was a corrupt one I have the very nighest Republican authority. I have already told you how it was regarded by none-t Republican members of congress at the time of its passage, but I have still more evidence of the corrupt agencies by which it was enacted. At the recent session of congress, while a bill for its repeal was before the house and under discussion, Mr. Fort, a leading Republican member from Illinois, declared that it was one of the most corrupt measures that had ever passed congress, and that the bill was prepared in London in the interest of English and American capitalists, brought to ever passed congress, and that the bill was prepared in London in the interest of Eng-ish and American capitalists, brought to Washington by their agent, and strongly intion of the American congress under Repub-ican rule has been on sale in foreign as well a domestic markets. When therepeal of this

concesure markets. When the repeal of this leasure was proposed by a Demonstratic congrest, and a bill was intro-uced for that purpose, it was persistently possed by the Republican minority, with a sry lew honorable exceptions, and finally opposed by the Republican minority, with a very few honorable exceptions, and finally defeated by a resoft to every strategy and subterfage known to pardamentary law. So that the perficious effect of the measure remains factorized upon the country by the Republican party mutil the people shall change their rulers and representatives. THE RESUMPTION ACT. Still another one of the series of legislative act, fastened upon the records of congress by the kepublican party in furtherance of what seems to have been its sattled policy of enriching the few at the expense of the manal and which has still further unsettled our manness, depressed every interest of the nation, and prostrated the credit and prosperity of a great section of the country and vasi numbers of our people, was the law fixing the resumution of specie payment on the first day Still another one of the series of legislative numbers of our people, was the las fixing the resumption of specie payment on the first day of January, 1879. It is almost impossible to conceive of an act of legislative folly more indefensible than this, or one fraught with greater mischief to the interest and prosperity of the country. With a public debt made up of ruinious demands, upon which we were paying an annual gold interest of about one hundred and twenty mildon dollars; with a treasury depleted of cala down to the sum of seventy-four million dollars; with leval-tender notes irrational currency

legal-tender notes, irastional currency certificates of deposit amounting to than \$500,000 000 which could be pre-

and certificates of deposit amounting to more than \$500,000 000 which could be pre-cented and payment demanded in coin any hour after the date fixed in the resumption act, it is difficult to see how specie pay-ment could commence in the way designated and at the time mentioned. It only requires a hasty grouping together of the facts 1 have mentioned and a moment of reflection to uncerstand the utter absurdity of such a law. A bankrupt with but a single dollar in his purse, and no reasonable prospect of increasing his means, could, with the same wisdom and property, call together his creditors and promise to discharge their demands upon a day near in the future. Every man must see that under this state of facts a run of a single hour upon the national treasury would close its doors and force a suspension. The return to specie payment under this act means payment in gold, and gold only, for silver, as I have shown you, has been by law rendered worthess for any purpose of that sort—unless, indeed, some poor man or woman should present a manifoli of fractional currency, amounting to no more than five dollars, accumulated by long days and nights of nonest toll—they would have to accept for its redemption a coin reduced ten or fifteen p.r cent. below the standard of gold. Though the poor man may be compelled to accept silver at a depreciated value in the redemption of his little store of fractional currency, yet the bondholder and the man who counts his legal tender notes by thousands may demand their payment in gold. This bill was presented in the senate by senator sherman, whom I believe to be an honest and upright man, and who would not be influenced by any improper motive; but this constitutes no reason to believe that it and at the time mentioned. It only requires a hesty grouping together of the facts I have bs influenced by any improper motive; but this constitutes no reason to believe that it was not conceived in the midst of the same

was not conceived in the midst of the same band of conspirators whose agency was seen and feit in getting through the other objec-tionable mea ures which preceded it. Nor is it conclusive of the fact that its final passage was not secured by iraudulent and corrupt measures, for the most honest and irreproach-able legislator not unfrequently becomes the ensiest victim to the wiles of the jobber and labour But however this may be, at the time bby st. But however this may be, at the time it was presented to congress, and since its passage into a raw, it has been the theme of unage into a raw, it has been the theme of un-sparing denunciation by leading Republicans, and a large majority of the most intelligent men in every section have seen and cepred-ated its blighting effect upon the industries and prosperity of the country. It can easily be seen, however, the money brokers and specu-lators in the mistoriums brought upon the country by legislative blunders, if not crimes, can tau this all-silvies measure to their own can turn this ill-suvi-ed measure to their own advantage at the expense of the national treasury and the people's poxects. The his-tory of Eack Friday snows the method by

tory of E a k Friday snows the method by which this may be accomplished, and as disgraceful as that transaction was, it may, and no doubt will be repeated. The capitalists of this country and of Europe combining their resources and talents for mischief can easily buy and control by other means most of the gold coin in the markets of the world, bury it in their coffers, and when the day for specie resumption comes they can dictate their own terms, and sell to the government at their own price. Then we will again resort to the coastly expedient of issuing bonds at a heavy expedient of issuing bonds at a heavy whom we are annually paying tribute of millions of dollars to g 11 to liquidate the accraing interest. This is not all, for we have now imposed upon us by law the obligation of paying the principal also in gold when the deet matures, and no future legislation can relieve us from this exaction, for our creditors purchased our indebledness upon the faith of a rational law, which, so far as they are concerned, is legal and binding.

ACT DEMONETIZING SHAVER

Another measure passed by a Republican congress, kindred to the gold act, of which I have just spoken, passed by the same corrupt means, designed to further the same object.

stupidity that ought not to be found in national legislature, and clearly manifest a went of political acumen and state-man-ship that should retire their authors and ad-vocates to private life. ENDOWING BILROADS. Regardless as the members of the Republi Regardless as the members of the Republican party have shown themselves of the rights and interests of the people, and anxious as they seem to have been to build up and endow great monopolies by a continued system of legislation having that effect and tendency, they have probably perpetrated no more sturendown wrong upon the presidency and future renerations than by a layish douation to certain railroad conventions of a year expert of the public doses.

Jusquent will deny that they evince a folly

received the larger part of it extend through received the larger part of it extend through a region not so much in wart of such means of communication as others that have been entirely overlooked and neclected. And in the end, scarcely one of them has complied with the terms upon which the grants were made. But the generosity of it Republican as ministration did not stop at this vast waster of presently common to the neonle of the a ministration did not stop at this wast waste of property, common to the people of the whole country, but lowned those pet ad monopolies the bonds of the government to the amount of more than sirity-four millions of dollars, upon which it has paid out of the public treasury more than twenty-three milion in interest, leaving nearly two million dollars more now due and still unpaid, and for which the government is bound. When this wasting drain upon the national resources will end can only be calnational resources will end can only be cal-culated upon a knowledge of how long the Republican party will continue to rule the country. In contrast with the prodigal waste of the public lands by the Bepublican party. I may mention the effort made in the recent session of the present Democratic congress to divert them from the uses to which they have then heretofore applied, and furn them into an educational fund for the support of our system of common schools. It this disposi-tion of them had been made earlier, it might

system of common schools. It this disposi-tion of them had been made earlier, it might have had the effect of adding somewhat to the intelligence, if not to the voting strength of the Republican party. THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY AND CRED-IT MOBILIER may be mentioned as examples of some of the lesser but equally discreditable episodes in the legislative history of the Republican party, both so disgraceful in their conception and details as to humiliate every honest Republican and disgnat the people of the whole country. These schemes of pulsage might not perhaps have attained such uneaviable prominence and called forth such universal reprobation, had they been perpetrated by the worthless class of political adventurers that have from time to time allied themselves with the Republican party, but when it is considered that one was carried through coargress by corrupting one of its officers and several of its members, and the other was plauned by a leading Republican congress man, and passed by the assistance and advecacy of others of the same persuasion, and that the Republican vice President of the United States shared its fruits, they rise into shocking enermitles which no charity can may be mentioned as examples of some of the

sbocking enermities which no charity can CORRUPTION AMONG OFFICIALS. CORRUPTION AMONG OFFICIALS.

While the public may hold any political party responsible for its public acts as a party through those whom it places and keeps in the administration of the government, yet it would carcely be just or charitable to make it answerable for the sins of its individual members, or even those of the public officials to whom it delegates the active exercise of its power. But while this is a general rule that may be wisely and justly applied under that broad manths of coarties, which should that may be wisely and justify applied under that broad mantle of cnarty, which should temper the judgment of all mankind when criticizing the actions of others, yet its scope is greatly narrowed by the particular circumstances under which its application is admissible. If the recognized leaders of the Republican party, those whom it has honored with high official positions, have been false to their trust; have prostituted their stations and influence to corrupt purposes and dishonorable aims, and falls to thrust them out and bring them to punishment, then its members became partpunishment, then its members became part ers in their guilt and must bear its rep-oach. ners in their guilt and must bear its rep-oach, so that if a Republican secretary of war makes marketable the lavor and catronage of that important department of the government placed under his charge, and for eight years a Republican administration kept him in affice, and refosed to listen to the charges against him, and the head of the administration, with a full knowledge of his offences, finally accepted his resignation, then I say if the party goes not represent nation, then I say if the party does not repr

bate that action and condemn that action. be odium of Beiknap's peculations must be THE WAR. But I am willing to admit that much of the ple of the south, commenced gradually to comprehend the real situation of the country comprehend the real situation of the country, brought about by the war, and to accept it in good faith as a final and last ing adjustment of all the questions which brought on our unfortunate civil strite, with every patriot and lover of his country happy in this delusion, hope of a better and brighter inture began to revive in the hearts of the people. National aspirations and loyalty to the government were again becoming aroused. But in the midst of this brief season of samshipe and promise the evil eason of sunshine and premise the evispirits, who move in shadows and smite in darkness, seized upon the machinery of the Republican party and huried upon the southern States and their impoverished people a multitude of evils and oppressions, from the effects of which they will not recover for many years to come, even under the biessings of go id government and consequent prisperity. I need not refer in detait to these evils and oppressions; their history is too recent and their ruinous effects too real and apparent for the people of the country to have forzotten thors. For any good flowing from the war, its early termination or immediate results, the Republican party is entitled to no credit. They neither sugmented it, as a party, nor fought it to a successful conclusion. It was augmented, as every thinking man now admits, by a combination of circumstances and a counter current of ideas which no wisdom could control and no ctates manship could hold in subjection. Even its grandest result—the feed mot eight

Even its grandest result—the f. eed im of eigh million slaves—was not foreseen or decreed by these who ciaim to have originated, for two sections, whether he comes from the north or the south, deserves to have fixed upon his brow the brand that proclaimed that Cain had murdered his brother and then be driven by universal execration from huma THE FUTURE.

But there is hope for the nation yet. There are thousands of honest and patriotic men of both parties throughout the land who are internily bent upon requiting our people in national sympathy and traternal bonds, and only differ as to the agencies by which this is to be accomplished. Honest Republicans, despairing of the ability of their own party to bring about needed reforms and istration will, it may be hoped, let love of country rise above featily to party, and range themselves under the banner borne by the great reformer of the Empire state, Samuel J. Tilden, and the peerless statesman of the west, Thomas A. Hendrick, of indians. God has blessed us with a better government, when wisely and justly administered, a grander country for the development of our free insti-tutions, and greater catabilities for the proutions, and greater capabilities for the promotion of prosperity and the advancement of human happiness than was ever before youch said to any people on earth. We have only o make ourselves worthy of these blessing tions and honors which should be worn by the best and purest of our citizens; restore a love of public virtue and patri-tism in the breasts of the people, of all classes and every section, and we will tnen become the helis of a herit sge richer than that with which any nation was ever endowed.

ELECTION NEWS.

Georgia Overwhelmingly Democratic -Colorado Estimated Kepublican by a Small Majerity.

Colorado. DENVER. October 4 - There is no longer any doubt that the Republicans have carried the State by a majority approxime, ing two thousand, and the official figures slow ratio of gains by them which, if sustained in sections not yet heard from, must increase the majority to twenty five hundred. The chairman of the Republican State committee claims twenty-one of the twenty-six counties in the State, and three-courths of the legisla-

ture. MACON, September 4.—The election passed off quietly everywhere in the State.

The vote is small, but is largely Democratic. The Repudicans made no fight in most of the counties except for governor. No disturbance is reported anywhere. A more peaceful election was never held in this State. ATLANTA, October 4.—The election was quiet. The returns indicate a light vote, but the Democratic majority will be large.

#### LAW REPORTS.

Criminal Court-Logwood, Judge. The following cases are set for trial today: 96, Paul A. Clealia; 54, T. Carmichael; 255, Wm. Howard; 173, Mollie Howard; 22 and 94 Joe Hunt: 268, Robert Carn, 281, Gus Howard; 213, F. M. Crook.

ChanceryCourt-Morgan, Judge, Proceedings yesterday: Meister vs Meister, divorce granted; Nichol vs Dunn, de-cree for title; Dickinson vs Beer, fizal; Mem-phis Insurance Comeany vs Goggin, rame; Marx vs Martin, reference; Howard vs Laird, same; Anderson vs Kerr, same. The following were stricken from the docket: N. s. 304, 316, 322, 328, 333 334, 836, 361, 369, 375 376, 377, 378, 380 Court adjourned to Friday, which will be

Circuit Court-Heiskell, Judge.

IRELAND TO AMERICA.

Centennial Congratulations from the People of the Green Isle-Address to the President of the United States.

Generous Expressions of Rejoicing Over our Progress-The Voice of Suffering Ireland Re-echoes the Glad Te Deum.

The New York Tribune, of Monday, announces that Mr. O'Connor, M. P., o E gland, now at the Fifth Avenue hotel, is the bearer of a series of resolutions, passed in Dublin on the fourth of July last, congratulating President Grant upon the Centennial of American inde pendence. Sixty thousand people were present at the meeting. The address, which was ther adopted by acclamation, is hands mely engrossed on parchment in old English letter, with illuminated border and initial letters. Over the top is a representation of the national shield and standard, while below is an allegerical picture or the genius of Erin, with harp in hand, were ming the dawning day of Irish liberty. The and dress of which the following is a con-iensed copy, will be presented to Presi-dent Grant by Mr. Fower during the early part of this week:

To the President of the United States of America, the People of Ireland Greeting:
Sin-While the mignty republic over which you preside commemorates the centenary of its deliverance, the Irish nation, universally moved by kindred sympathy, desires to mingle ts accents of congra ulation with the exultant ubilation of a victorious, a great, and a free papile. America has now enjoyed one hundred years of freedom, preserving with unremitting filelity the sacred trust confided to her care; freiand has borne seven centraries of oppression without having for a sing einstant forfeited her fervent love of ilberty. This, we know, would afford ample and sufficient r a on to authorize our addressing your august paston for we are well awars that a august nation, for we are well aware that a century of happiness has but made freedom acust nation, for we are well aware that a century of happiness has but made freedom more dear to your hearts, quickenet your sympathy with suffering and rendered despotism more detestable. Yet other feasons there are which we venture to recall, because in reciting them, it seems as though we were tracing out the mysterious designs of Providence which fastioned between us bonds of mys. ic brotherhood, drew us closely together in heart and mind and soul, in order that the sunlight of liberty, which America enjoys, should also illumine the sorrowing but uplifted and expectant brow of Ireland of oid, when the most adventurous of the Aryin race had penetrated even to this, our island, they climbed our western mountains, and benefut the immensity of the ocean, which seemed to debar them from further daring The material obstacles could control their bodies only; their eagle minds peered far beyond the raging billows, and, in imagination, they discovered a new and wondrons land. They imagined the existence of a new world weigh after the products are now as great as they were last smooth. Here it will be seen that the great difference in values of cotton-seed to the present value, or cease to consume them. The reduction in price of seed is much te sthan the reduction in price of seed is much te sthan the reduction in price of seed is much te sthan the reduction in price of seed is much te sthan the reduction in price of seed is much te sthan the reduction in price of seed is much te sthan the reduction in price of seed is much te sthan the reduction in price of seed is much te sthan the reduction in price of seed is much te sthan the reduction in price of seed is much te sthan the reduction in price of seed is much te sthan the reduction in price of seed to the present value, or cease to consume them. The reduction in price of seed is much te sthan the reduction in price of seed to the present value, or cease to consume them. The reduction in price of seed is much te sthan the reduction in price of seed is much te stha obstacles could control their bodies only; their eagle minds peered far beyond the raging billows, and, in imagination, they discovered a new and wondrous land. They imagined the existence of a new world woich after times made manifest. They believed it possess d of viftue which transfigures all it touches—and such is Freedom; they beheld in it the propirious land—and who shall say them nay?—where many, many of the ancient race of Erin were destined to renew their youth, like the eagle, and arise strong, prosperous and invincible. Inspired by this prophetic vision, their soul have ever yearned toward the west. There was a time when ireland which like Zion has become tributary, was once "great among the nations, a princess among the provinces." "Three centuries of trieland"—such is the testimony of a foreign historian. During the long lapse of time from the sixth to the ninth centuries many voyages went forth from our shores upon the atiantic ocean, and it is told that some of them reached the far, fair land of America. of America resolved no longer to endure the neavy yoke laid on them by Britain, to what heavy yoke laid on them by Britain, to what else can we assign their undoubting trust la frish sympathy than to that instinctive community or sentiment between the two countries which appears, from what precedes, to have been foreordained of God? The words addressed by America to Ireland do so much nonor to our country that we cannot but recall them, not to remind Americans of them (for they need no such reminder), but to prove to the world that Ireland was America's best triend in the day of her fiery trial. In 1775 the Continental congress wrote, saying: "Accept our most grateful acknowledgments for the friendly disposition you have always shown as." In 1775 Franklin, the first embassador from America to France, wrote, declaring the deep concern of congress with respect to the wrongs of Ireland, owing to "a combination of rapine, treachery and violence such as would have degraced the name of government in the most arbitrary country in the ment in the most arbitrary country in the world." It is needless, though it would be a proud task to relate with what fervor the Irish threw themselves into the contest and made sacrifice of life to secure the triumph of liberty. In recognition of the services of irishmen, the general-in-chief of the American forces became a member of the Irish association known as the Friendly Sons of St Patrick, twenty-seven of whom had contributed over one hundred thousand pounds sterling to succor his army in Valley Forge, "I accept," he said "with singular pleasure the ensign of so worthy a fraterinty as that of the Sons of St. Patrick in this city—a society distinguished for the firm reherence of its members to the cause in which we are all embarked." It has nent in the most arbitrary country vorid," It is needless, though it 0 o'clock, by Rev. Mr. Siek.

for the firm renerance of its members to the cause in which we are all embarked." It has been a consolation to our country in her larkest sufferings; it has been, and it shall be through all time, one of the greatest gl ries of our nation that George Washington, who rejected the honors of Britain, repudiated her jected the honors of Britain, repudiated her title, and cast down her yoke, accepted an Irish ensign and became the "first adopted clitzen of Ireland." "tince that auspicious day a century has clapsed; but in all those hundred years fraternal unity between the nations has been uninteringted. Trials which come to test the hearts of both have but served to call into being new proofs of fidelity, each to the other. When by fordign threat and internal violence a gigantic effort was made to overthrow the republic of Washington, the Irish race renewed the memory of our fathers' deeds, and the testimony of its truth is inscribed on the tombs of the battle field. Amid the noble oblivion with which America has vailed all the errors of the wayward past, this testimony will remain imperishable, to ennoble our present and inspire our future. Sir, we recall not these evidences of our history in order to formulate a claim upon American sympathy. That is a free-will offering too long to bear control, too abounding to evoke in our hearts one other feeling tash that of manly gratinde. Throughout our sufferings its viviting rays have decling than the tof manly gratitude. Through-out our sufferings its vivilying rays have never falled to fall upon our souls, quieken ing into speedier life the undying germs of hope. America has stood by us, like the Sa-maritan by the wounded man, not only dur-ing an artificial famine of food, but likewise during an equally artificial famine of free during an equally artificial famine of free-dom. If her intervention helped to preserve a fruitful land from that privation which destroys the body, her ministering hands also guarded a liberty-loving nation against that privation which would slay the spirit, if the providence of God were not superior to the malice of foes. Lite and liberty constitute the birthright of mankind, and both are consecrated to religion, which teaches justice in loving-kindness. Because you, who would not be tenants-at-will of your indefeasible rights, have declared liberty to be the tee simple of all men-because you have generously shared your treasures with all who stood in \*troys the body, her ministering hands also hared your treasures with all who stood in

snared your treasures with all who stood in need—because you have magnanimously min-istered unto all who suffered—therefore that God of liberty has exaited your name, en-larged your inheritance, augmented your prespetity, and invoked upon your heads the benedictions of the earth. Wherefore we ap-proach the august presence of your majestic nation in order that the voice or suffering Ire-land may receipt the Te Daum of victorious laud may re echo the Te Daum of victorion America, and that the commingled anthen may ascend to the altar of the Father of man kind, the Lord and giver of life and liberty.

PATRICK EGAN, Chairman.

JAS, KAYANAGH, Ch'n Com.

ROBERT J. DUNNE, Hon. Sec.

UNITED ODD-FELLOWS.

Synopsis of Yesterday's Proceedings o the Grand United Order-The Permanent Organization-The Lecture To-night.

Grand United Order of Odd-Fellows in Amer ica, as stated in yesterday's APPEAL, convened in Assembly hall, on Main street, Tuesday. The following are the proceetings of the convention yesterday, as reported for publication by the secretary:

BARBOUR LEWIS.

He Writes a Letter Declining the Nomination for Congress-Score One for the Respectables.

Through Nomination of Some Old Whig-Who is He?

WASHINGTON, October 4.-Hon. Barbour Lewis, ex-congressman of Tennessee, in a letter addressed by him in this city to-day, to the chairman of the 819 Main Street. Memphis Republican convention, declines the nomination for congress tendered him by the Republicans of the tenth district of that State. He bases his refusal on his belief that success can be better attained through the nomination of some old Whig.

#### AN ANSWER.

From the Cotton-Yeed Association of Memphis to the Cotton-Planters Association of Crittenden County, Arkansas.

Facts Set Forth with a View to Satisfy the Friends of the Oil-Mills and the Public that their Action is Right, Just and Proper,

In answer to the re-olutions and complaint of the planters of Crittenden county, the following from the oil-mills of this city has been handed us for publication:

fara. The Cotton-Seed association of Mem-The Cotton-Seed association of Mem-phis deem it proper that they should reply to the card of parties who heid a public meet-ing in Crittenden county, Arkansas, on the subject of the price paid for cotton-seed by the as ociation of mills in this city. The state-ments, as set forth in the meeting referred to, are 19 a great extent, untrue, no doubt made to by a want of knowledge of the facts. We deem it only necessary to state the true facts to salisfy our friends and the public that our action in the premises was correct. Last seaaction in the premises was correct. Last sea son the Memphis miles paid, except for a while hand; and other espenses of manufacturing are now as great as they were instanced in the search of the search that the great difference in values of cotton-seed projects compels the mills to reduce the price of seed to the present value, or cease to consume them. The reduction in price of seed is much less than the reduction in price of oil and cake, and it is doubtful if the mills can pay expenses of running and interest on capital invested at present values. A general shrinkage has taken place in many if not all commercial ar icles in the past tweive on city scales, at their own expense,

on city scales, at their own expense, by the city weigher, whom they believe to be honest and competent for the work. Should cotton-seed products advance from present values our triends may rely on the price of seed being advanced. But the present outlook hard yly justifies the hope of better prices. We must get seed at corresponding value with oil and cake or we must ocale to work them. We seem it unnessary to say more, and only say

erstood.

MEMPHIS OIL COMPANY.
PANOLA OIL AND FERTILIZER CO,
SOUTHESN OIL WORKS.
CITY OIL WORKS.

LANGBEIN-At the residence of her son The friends and acquaintances of the famly are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Charles Erck, FRIDAY morning. October 6th, 9% o'clock. Services at the Gernan Lutheran Church, Washington street, at

BURKE-In this city, Oct. 4, 1876, ANNIE, in The friends and acquaintances of the famly are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence, No. 41 Third street, Chelsea, this THURSDAY) a termoon, at 2 o'clock.

MASONIC FUNERAL NOTICE.

A SPECIAL communication of Kil-winning Lodge, No. 241, will be held his (THURSDAY) morning, Oct. 5th, at by o'clock snarp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late frother, CHARLES I WOOLDRIDGE. All M. M.'s are fraternally in By order J. S. CARPENTER, W. M. Z. T. WHITE, Secretary.

W. Z. MITCHELL'S English and Classical School, No. 298 Second Street

THE next Annual Session begins MONDAY
SEP1. 11rm. For terms and circulars apply at the school-room sep3 Secleta di Unione e Fratellanza Italians. STATED meeting of the above-named society will toke place at their hall, No. Second street, this (THURSDAY) night, at 7% o'clock. A prompt attendance is respectfully requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

By order J. D. MONTEDONICO, Pres't.
P. D. CANALE, Secretary.

Memphis Maennerchor.

PECIAL MEETING .- The members of the Macnierchor are requested to meet To NIGHT, Oct. 5th, at 8 o'clock sharp, at Cocr ran Hall. A. R. DROESHER, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S SOURIY. "HE regular meeting of the St. Andrew's Society will be held at their rooms, No. 17 Madison street, this (ThURSDAY) evening, at o'c.ock. A full attendance is requested. E. L. TOPP, President. J. T. TOMLINSON, Ass't Secretary.

C. H. COLLIER'S Evening School, BEGINS MONDAY, OCTOBER OR FOR terms, etc., apply at the school-room from \$150 to 9% o.m.

Particular Attention Of Steamboats, Hotels, Boarding-houses and large families, is called to our larg . assortment CANNED FRUITS and Vegetables, for Pies and Table use. within the reach of all, being cheaper than ever known before OLIVER, FINNIE & CO.

Non-Resident Notice.

No. 1377 - In the Chancery Court of Shelby county, Tennessee. - James W. Andersen, Executor of Robert Slank, deceased, vs. The day. The following are the processings of the convention yesterday, as reported for publication by the secretary:

FIRST SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by Grand Master Redman Faucett, who after a few remarks, cated upon Brother Phillips, of Memphis, who opened the meeting with prayer.

After this Brother Solomon Taylor, of Ken incky, moved that a committee of three be appointed on credentials.

The motion prevailed, and the following committee was appointed: Brother James H. Lewis, New York; Brother Solomon Taylor, Kentucky, and Brother Beit, Chicago.

The convention then took a recess of fifteen minutes for the committee on credentials to make their report. The committee reported forty: ix delegates

The convention, with Brother W. H. Philips, of Memphis, in the chair; Brother G. K. Manning, of Washington, vice-president.

The grand secretary appointed Brother G. W. Rice, fr., of North Carolina, and Brother Soloman, Samuel A. Fletcher and her husband, free Y. Parker, Louisa Irwin and Noah Black are non-residents of Tennessee and supposed to be residents of Tennessee and supposed to be residents of Mississippi; Elizabeth McMasser, and John Black are non-residents of Tennessee and supposed to be residents of Tennessee and supposed to be resident of Tennessee and supposed to the resident of Tennessee and suppose

th & Collier, Sois, for comp't. oct thu 1927

J. F. GRAHAM, late Water Valley, Miss. E. S. PROUDFIT, late Lagrange, T

VOL 36, NO 24,2

## GRAHAM & PROUDFIT

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Importers and Jobbers in He Belleves Success is More Certain FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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Agricultural Implem'nts AND MACHINERY,

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MEMPHIS : : TENNESSEE. The services of Mr. A. D. LANGSTAFS have been retained, who will give the business his personal attention #10

ROBT. FLETCHER. W. E. RAYNES,

FLETCHER & BAYNER,

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(Successors to Robert Fletcher), Man-

AND COLLARS, and dealers in

Saddlery Hardware and Leather, No. 230 BAIN STREET,

Between Adams and Jefferson, MEMPH IS Ferguson & Privett's Old Stand.

We manufacture all our own goods, and can offer to the trade at prices that will com-care favorably with any or the Kastern or Western markets. All orders promptly and carefully attended to.

THE HIGHEST AWARD

HOW 2 SEWING MACHINE CO.

The HOWE SEWING MACHINE received the HIGHEST AWARD at the CENTEN NIAL EXHIBITION.\* L. S. STOKEWELL.

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J. A. GREENE & CO., : Prop'rs

No. 6 Exchange St. NEAR THE RIVER,

for the sole purpose of obtaining room to meet the increasing demand for my article.

### BOYD. Sup't. HAVANA

Royal Lottery! Number of Tickets Reduced to 25,000! DATES OF DRAWING.

February 15, 1877.

February I, 1877. 8750,000 Distributed in Prizes.

six Approximation Prizes.

PRICES OF TICKETS IN U. S. CURRENCY: Whole, \$40. Halves, \$20. Quarters, \$10. Teuth, \$4. Twentieths, \$2. Remember the Capital Prize is

\$200,000! Send your orders to BORNIO & BRO., Importers of Bayana tigars, No. 77 Gravier Street, New Orleans,

## -UN-ALL THE BANKS

S C. TOOF'S Mountain Spring HIGH SCHOOL,

on M. and C. R. B., Trinity, Alabama. PREPARED to fit young men for the active duties of life, to give a finished education or to prepare for entrance into the highest classes of the University of Virginia, or of the South. The next session begins Sept. 30, 1878. References Prof. of Greek; Geo. Fred. Follows, Prof. of His., Lit., and Rhet.; M. Sneis Devere, Prof. Mod. Lam.; C.S. Vensble, Prof. of Mat. John B. Minor, Prof. of Com. and Stu. Law.; J.S. Davis, Prof. of Anat'y and Mat. Med.; W. W. Garth, Huntsville, Alabama; C. C. Swoope, Courtland, Alabama.

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